

**AGENDA ITEM 4  
GENERAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS**

**STATEMENT BY ANDRE RYPL, BRAZILIAN MISSION TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA**

Madam Chair, distinguished Delegates

Thank you for this opportunity to address this Subcommittee. Last week, when we made a brief intervention on a different point of the agenda, we did not have the opportunity to express our appreciation to our outgoing chair, Ms. Maruping of South Africa, for her commitment to the success of our work, but we would like to do so now. We also wish to express our gratitude to the Director of the Office of Outer Space Affairs, Simonetta di Pippo, and the staff of UNOOSA for the preparations to this session.

Madam Chair,

Brazil, as one of the founding members of COPUOS, has been a strong supporter of the work of this Subcommittee, which has, over the years, shown to be the most important forum dedicated to space science and technology where established and aspiring space actors can exchange views and identify areas of common interest to promote the use of space and deliver benefits to all of humankind. In a time of renewed interest in space activities, the role of the STSC will only grow in importance. Our role, as Member States, is to continue to push for the gradual evolution of COPUOS and its Subcommittees to ensure that they can continue to provide solutions. In order to do so, we should also engage and support not only COPUOS, but also the Office for Outer Space Affairs. In this regard, Brazil was indeed honoured with the opportunity it had to chair the Committee and help advance an agenda of cooperation in outer space activities.

Madam Chair,

It is with reference to the future of our work that we wish to renew(?) / express our commitment to the Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities (LTS) process. We remain optimistic that Member States will be able to agree on the

structure and functioning of the new Working Group on LTS. As decided by the 62<sup>nd</sup> session of the Committee last year, this Working group has been tasked with a comprehensive agenda that includes implementation, capacity-building and the drafting of new guidelines to address emerging challenges to sustainability. We are fully cognizant that the importance of sustainability extends beyond our work on guidelines. As GA Resolution A/RES/74/82 expressly recognizes, the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities are issues of concern to all nations. That is why the notion of sustainability in outer space cannot be disconnected to that on Earth. We do believe that this is a concept around which our discussions on space should be underpinned. There is no future for outer space if we cannot gradually promote the understanding and raise awareness of the fact that activities in outer space can only be carried out in peace, with due regard to sustainability. In line with this view, Brazil has been developing a domestic legal framework that will improve the governance of space activities for both the government and private actors.

Madam Chair,

Our approach to LTS as a joint endeavor is also reflected in our firm belief in the role of international cooperation. By working together, countries can bring the benefits of space activities to a broader population and reduce the need for additional satellites and devices. Over the years, we have established partnerships with several space actors, both advanced and emerging, to promote activities that generate benefits to all participants

We would like to highlight a few examples that illustrate the importance of partnerships for Brazil

- (1) Of particular importance is the signing, in 2019, of the Technology Safeguards Agreement between Brazil and the USA, which will contribute to the development of our space program, including the provision of launches from the Alcantara Space Center.
- (2) Last year, Brazil and China launched CBERS 4A, the sixth device of the China-Brazil Earth Remote Sensing Satellite family and which pays tribute to a fruitful partnership which dates back to the 1980s.
- (3) In cooperation with India, we also provided support in tracking, receiving telemetry and sending remote controls to the Chandrayaan-2 lunar

mission during the first 24 days after the spacecraft's launch, in July last year.

- (4) We continue to expand our services in the field of space weather and provide information and warnings free of cost to users worldwide by means of the EMBRACE program. To further improve the forecast services provided by EMBRACE, Brazil has established a partnership with NOAA to receive data from six satellites of the COSMIC-2 mission.

Madam Chair,

We are also pleased to announce that Brazil has fully updated its catalogue of space objects and transferred all relevant information with UNOOSA. We believe that the sharing of information is an important step in the promotion of a safe and sustainable outer space environment and we encourage other member states to follow suit.

Madam Chair,

In closing, we would like to reiterate our commitment to the international principles guiding outer space use and exploration, which are enshrined in the five main Treaties on the peaceful uses of outer space. We believe that space exploration activities should be conducted with due regard for international peace and security. We believe that outer space should never become a theater of war. On the contrary dialogue, transparency and cooperation should prevail. We believe that states should commit in earnest to the prevention of an arms race and refrain from placing and using weapons in the outer space. We firmly believe that all countries, regardless of their level of development, are entitled to the exploration outer of space in conditions of equality in order to ensure that the space technologies can assist us all in promoting the sustainable well-being of our citizens.

Thank you.